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## ERRATA

Page 8 : lines 5, 12, 16 and index for Polidarius read *Podalirius*.  
,, 17 : line 9 and index, for pharmacopobists read *pharma copiae*.  
,, 32 : line 12, for Lourain read *Louvain*.  
,, 32 : line 25, for De Humain read *De Humani*.  
,, 33 : lines 7 and 18, for Fallopius read *Falloppius*; also on  
,, 35 : line 26 ; page 36, lines 3 and 5, and index.  
,, 35 : line 35, for Fallopian read *Falloppian*.  
,, 44 : line 30, for Stahl-George Ernest read *George Ernest Stahl*.  
,, 46 : line 5, for and read *ad*.  
,, 50 : line 23 and index, for Swietan read *Swieten*.  
,, 53 : line 12, for graved read *gravid*.  
,, 55 : line 28, for ovation read *oration*.  
,, 60 : line 32, for Bailey read *Ballie*.  
,, 70 : line 22, for Matura read *Materia*.  
,, 75 : line 34 and index, for Humphrey read *Humphry*.  
,, 76 : line 10, for Trosseau read *Trousseau*.  
,, 81 : line 1, for voluminous read *voluminous*.  
,, 82 : line 11, for Raymond read *Reymond*.  
,, 84 : line 10 and index, for Latum and Schwaun read *Latour and Schwann*.  
,, 84 : line 28 and index, for Davaines read *Davaine*.

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# A CHRONOLOGY OF MEDICAL HISTORY

BY

JAMES YOUNG, M.D.

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*The Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal* says:—" . . . The book may be commended to medical men . . . as a short history of medicine, the most compact and ready of reference we have seen."

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## A Chronology of Medical History.



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1908

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## Preface.

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In this very imperfect Chronological Record of the famous names and important events connected with the History of Medical Science I have purposely omitted reference to the many distinguished men who are happily alive at the present day, and are still shedding the brilliancy of their light upon the dark places of medicine. Brief references will however be found to their more important discoveries and contributions to the science.

In the compilation of this work I have to acknowledge my great indebtedness to the writings of Park, Allbutt, Withington, Bettany, and others; to Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson's "Disciples of Aesculapius"; to the "British Medical Journal," "Lancet," and other periodicals, from all of which I have culled freely.

J.Y.

*14, Chantry Road,  
Clifton, Bristol.*



## A Chronology of Medical History.

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B.C. 3500 **Sekhet'enanch.** The chief Physician to the Pharaoh Sahura of the Fifth Dynasty. The first physician mentioned in history.

B.C. 1550 **The "Ebers Papyrus."** The first (circa) known work on medicine, and according to its discoverer the most ancient *complete* book in existence. It is mainly a collection of prescriptions, and contains remedies for diseases of the stomach and abdomen, for eye affections, for diseases of hearing and of the organs of smell, and a chapter on the heart by a certain Nebsecht.

B.C. 1250 Homer tells us of **Esculapius** or Asclepius, the Greek God of medicine and son of Apollo. Amongst the Greeks he was universally worshipped as the God of healing in groves, mountains, and by medicinal springs. The seats of his worship served also as places of cure where patients left thank-offerings and votive tablets describing their complaint and the manner of its cure. The "Asclepiadae," as the priestly followers of Asclepius styled themselves, were the chief physicians of the period.

Their principle temples were those at Epidaurus, Cnidus, and Cos, where for centuries they were the chief centres of the gradual development of the healing art. Machaon and Polidarius, sons of Esculapius, were the physicians of the Greeks in the expedition to Troy. It was Machaon to whom Homer referred when he wrote:

“A wise physician skilled our wounds to heal  
Is more than armies to the public weal.”

Polidarius recognised the madness of ~~Ajax~~ <sup>Hodakipius</sup> Ajax by his burning eyes, and for the first time we read of the practice of venesection, for we are told that bleeding was practised by Polidarius upon ~~the daughter~~ <sup>Wofakipiu</sup> of the King of Caria.

B.C. 580-504 **Pythagoras**, the Greek philosopher and founder of a philosophic system indoctrinating purity of life and thought. He established also amongst his disciples a strict system of dietetics.

B.C. 550 **Alcmaeon of Argos**, a Greek philosopher, said to have been the first Greek Anatomist, and to have dissected the eyes and ears of animals, and to have discovered the optic nerve and eustachian canal.

B.C. 520 **Democedes**. Herodotus relates that (circa) having migrated from Croton to Aegina, Democedes so excelled his colleagues that he was chosen public medical officer at a salary of one talent (£240) per

annum. In the following year he went in the same capacity to Athens, where he received £406, and finally was invited to Samos by Polycrates, who paid him £480 a year. Becoming a slave on the murder of Polycrates by the Persians, Democedes was brought to the Court of Darius, where he cured the King of a sprained ankle, and rescued the Egyptian surgeons who had failed to do so from impalement. Soon afterwards he successfully treated the Queen for a mammary abscess. (Withington).

B.C. 490-430 **Empedocles.** A Greek philosopher and poet, born at Agrigentum, in Sicily. He discovered the labyrinth of the ear and explained sound by the impact of the air upon it, as upon a drum. He is also said to have freed his native city from pestilential fevers, by constructing a wall across a narrow gorge from which the sirocco blew upon Agrigentum, the appearance of these fevers coinciding always with the return of this wind, which blows in Sicily on its western side. He removed the unhealthiness of another locality by diverting the course of two streams.

B.C. 460 **Hippocrates — The Great.** The famous Greek physician, universally known as the Father of Medicine. Born on the Island of Cos (an ancient seat of the worship of Asclepius), now called Stan-Co, situated not far from the

coast of Ionia. "He introduced more detailed observation of disease, attributed high importance to prognosis, and rejected the supernatural in disease." (Withington) He kept the clinical history of his cases, and has left forty-two such histories. His writings include the *Prognostic*, the *Aphorisms*, the first and third books of *Epidemics*, *Regimen in Acute Disease*, on *Airs, Waters, and Places*, on *Articulations and Luxations*, or *Fractures* and the *Mochlic*, or the treatise on instruments and reduction.

"To Hippocrates we are indebted for the classification of sporadic, epidemic and endemic forms, as well as for the division of disease into acute and chronic. He wrote extensively on internal disease, including some particular forms of it, such as epilepsy; also fragments on diseases of girls, relating particularly to hysteria; also a book on the nature of woman, an extensive treatise on diseases of women." (Park). He also wrote fully on external diseases and their surgical therapeutics, on *The Laboratory of the Surgeon*, dealing with dressings, bandaging, and operating, while Malgaigne has declared that the treatises on *Fractures* and on *Dislocations* are the two ablest works that were ever written by a physician.

B.C. 400    **Polybus:** Son-in-law of Hippocrates, (circa) to whose authorship Aristotle ascribes the treatise on *the Nature of Man*.

B.C. 400 **Diocles of Carystus**, along with Hippocrates and Praxagoras, is described by Galen as one of the leaders of the Rational or Dogmatic School. "He devoted much time to Anatomy, probably that of animals only; and carefully investigated the developement of the embryo. He distinguished pleurisy from pneumonia, and declared that fever was not a disease but a symptom." (Withington).

B.C. 400 **Praxagoras of Cos**: Said to have first distinguished arteries from veins, and to have laid the foundation for the study of the pulse. "Recommended massage of the abdomen and finally laparotomy in intestinal obstruction; removal of the obstruction and suture of the intestine, when other modes of treatment, purgatives, enemata, and emetics had failed." (Withington).

B.C. 384-322 **Aristotle**. One of the two greatest philosophers of Antiquity, born at Stageira, a Greek colony in Thrace, and was educated as a physician. When 17 years of age he became a pupil of Plato, but was subsequently a strong opponent of the Platonic doctrine of ideas. He created a system of comparative anatomy and physiology by the dissection of animals. Though he never made dissections on human bodies, he was the founder of anatomy and the pioneer of the Anatomical School of Alexandria. In 343 he accepted an invitation to Mace-

donia to become tutor to Alexander the Great, then 13 years old. His writings were very numerous, and he was the originator of many lines of study unknown before him,—Logic, Grammar, Rhetoric in its scientific aspect, Literary Criticism, Natural History, Physiology, and Psychology.

B.C. 300 **The "Museum" of Alexandria**, established by Ptolemy I., made that city the centre of Greek science, including medicine—which during the “Alexandrian Era” of literature attained great perfection—a position which it maintained for nearly a thousand years.

“The earliest members of the Alexandrian school were **Herophilus** and **Erasistratus**, who carried the science of human anatomy to the highest point then attainable. Both investigated the nervous system, and traced the origin of the nerve trunks to the brain and spinal cord. Both dissected the coverings of the brain, and Herophilus traced the sinuses of the dura mater to their meeting point, which is still known by the name he gave it, the ‘wine press’ or ‘torcular Herophili.’ He also gave an account of the ventricles of the brain, especially the fourth, with its ‘calamus scriptorius,’ and believed, like some modern physiologists, that it was the special seat of the soul. He also described and named the hyoid bone, the duodenum and the prostrate gland, and made a careful study of the eye. He is said to have made the first *post mortem*

examinations, at some of which King Ptolemy himself was present." (Withington). He described also the "pulsus dicrotus."

Erasistratus wrote extensively on fevers, hygiene, paralysis, and other subjects. He held that the great cause of inflammation, fever, and disease generally was an over-fullness of the veins, or plethora, and against this he employed venesection, fasting, and bandaging of the extremities. He discovered the lymphatics, and prescribed gymnastics, exercise, diet, and baths rather than drugs. He died about 280 B.C.

B.C. 300 **Philoxenus**, the most celebrated surgeon (circa) of Alexandria. A voluminous writer, largely quoted by Celsus.

Do. **Ammonius** practised crushing of stone in many cases.

B.C. 250 **Philinus, of Cos**, founded in opposition to the "Dogmatic" school of the sons of Hippocrates, the "Empirical" school, which relied solely on tradition and individual experience.

B.C. 234 **Marcus Portius Cato, the Censor**: the first writer of good Latin prose. In "De re Rustica" he gives some useful surgical rules.

B.C. 230 **Heraclides. of Tarentum**: Heraclides, the Empiric. Galen calls him "a most excellent physician." In his work *On the Preparation and Proving of*

*Drugs*, he seems to have first pointed out the great value of opium. He recommended this drug for cases of sleeplessness, spasm, cough, "cholera," and colic. He treated "brain fever" by placing the patient in a darkened room, applying cold to the head, by bleeding and enemata, and declared that in acute fevers, fluids were not to be withheld from the thirsty sufferer. He also wrote *On Cosmetics* and *On Diet in Health* (Withington).

B.C. 200    **Archagathus.** "A Greek practitioner (circa) who came to Rome in the year 219 B.C. He was so successful in his treatment of wounds, fractures and dislocations that he was known as "Vulnerarius." He set up a surgery in a booth (*taberna*) assigned him by the Senate in a much frequented thoroughfare, but when he began to operate with the knife his popularity fled : he was nick-named "Carnifex," and had to leave the city." (Cross).

B.C. 128    **Asclepiades : a Greek from Bithynia.** Beginning as a poor man, he became by his high culture and personal attributes, the most fashionable physician of the day and one of the best known members of the Roman Republic. He gained the friendship of Cicero, and was probably the most successful practitioner of ancient times. His modes of treatment were well adapted to his fashionable and epicurean

patients, and, rejecting the use of emetics and violent purgatives, he advocated fresh air, exercise, moderate living, massage, and baths.

B.C. 50    **Themison, of Laodicea**, a disciple of Asclepiades, and the founder of the "Methodic" school.

B.C. 50    **Thessallus, of Tralles**, a famous "Methodist," who flourished under the Emperor Nero, to whom he dedicated one of his works.

A.D. 50    **(circa) Aulus Cornelius Celsus:** The most important of the Roman medical writers, though it is doubtful if he was a member of the medical profession at all. He was, however, the most famous writer for a number of centuries. "He was a contemporary of the greatest philosophers, poets, and savants of Rome during its most brilliant period. Such of his writings as remain, pertain mostly to the therapeutics of curable disease—dietetic, pharmaceutical and surgical." (Park).

A.D. 100    **(circa) Soranus of Ephesus**, one of the later "Methodists," who though still retaining the title, departed from the strict rules of the sect. He was the author of a treatise *On Diseases of Women*.

A.D. 131-201    **Claudius Galen**, a native of Pergamos, the most learned and skillful of the students of Hippocratic dogmatism, and the most prolific writer

of his time. "His chief physiological work was his investigation of the nervous system. He distinguished sensory, motor and mixed nerve trunks, traced the connection between the vagus and the sympathetic, shewed the importance of the recurrent nerves for the production of voice, and above all pointed out that the nerves have no power in themselves but merely conduct impulses to and from the brain and spinal cord." (Withington). He is supposed to have used the term "synthesis" and he described nearly every bone in the human body. He classified the muscles according to their distinct functions, *i.e.*, flexors, extensors, &c. He was probably the first vivisector of all, since he demonstrated muscular action by exposing the muscles of living animals. He divided the body into cranial, thoracic and abdominal cavities, describing the viscera, and coverings of each. He was the first to refute the doctrine hitherto held that the arteries contain air, he showed that blood flowed from a wounded vessel, but he did not realise the circulation. He recognised also that the heart was a muscle. He was held to be the wisest man of his time, most skilful in medicine, and most charming in conversation. His work on obstetrics is of considerable value.

the Emperor Julian, at whose suggestion he composed the seventy books of his *Medical Collections*. The last of the great pagan physicians. From his strong prepossession to Galen, and his servile adoption of his ideas and even his words he has been called "the ape of Galen."

400 (circa) About this time we first find a class of citizens, termed the *pharmacopotists*, to whom was delegated the duty of preparing drugs ordered by physicians. Their duties were in some respects similar to those of our apothecaries, although in attainment and in social position they were far below the physicians.

502-575 **Aetius:** Born in Mesopotamia, was the first medical man of any note who professed Christianity.

525-605 **Alexander of Tralles**, a Greek physician who travelled extensively, and finally practised in Rome. He composed a treatise of twelve books exclusively devoted to affections that did not need the aid of surgery. He described the first reported case of hunger and pain due to intestinal worms, and advised venesection in the foot rather than in the arm. His writings, however, are imbued with superstition, and he had faith in amulets and talismans, which he widely recommended. (Park).

603-641 **Theophilus**, physician to the Emperor Heraclius, wrote several short works on anatomy, fevers, pulses and urines.

690 (circa) **Paulus Aegineta**, was amongst the last of the Greek medical writers. He travelled extensively, and had a great reputation for skill in surgery and obstetrics with the Arabs, amongst whom he must have practised shortly after the days of Mahomet. He was the first to describe varicose aneurism.

750      **Rise of Arabic Medicine :** The Nestorian School at Iondisapur, where the first distinguished Arab physician Harets ben Keladah received his education, flourished about this time.

765      **Bachtischua :** Director of the medical school at Iondisapur, and later, physician to the Caliph El-Mansur of Bagdad.

777-857    **Mesüe—the first**—was director of the hospital in Bagdad, and physician to Haroun-al-Raschid.

850-932    **Rhazes :** “The most celebrated of the early Arabian physicians. According to the historians of his nation, he was a universal genius, equally famous in music, astronomy, mathematics, chemistry and medicine. He was surnamed “the experienced.” At the age of fifty he was one of the most distinguished professors in the academy of Bagdad. His greatest publication was *Continens*—extracts compiled from all authors for his own use—divided into thirty seven books, constituting an abridgement of

the science of medicine and surgery up to his time; and notwithstanding its imperfect state, this work was held in great reverence, and was a common source of knowledge among Orientals long after his day. He is probably best known as the author of the oldest existing treatise on smallpox and measles." (Park).

850 950      **Isaac ben Solomon**, called Isaac Judaeus or Israeli: The ablest representative of the Jewish physicians who came into prominence during the ninth and following centuries. He wrote *The Physician's Guide*, a Hebrew book of proverbs and aphorisms of which the following are examples: "When a patient can be cured by diet use no drug, and when simple remedies suffice avoid complicated ones." "Make your fees as high as possible, for services which cost little are little valued!"

873      **Alkindus**: Physician to the Caliphs El Monon and El-Motasin in Bagdad, enjoyed a high reputation as physician, philosopher, astronomer and mathematician.

980      **Haly-Abbas**: A Persian by birth. His *Amaleki* in twenty volumes constituted a quite complete system of theory and practise of medicine. It is generally regarded as the best work of any of the physicians of the Arabic period. It is divided into three parts, and it is interesting to note that the portion of the

work dealing with midwifery and obstetrics was in the hands not only of the profession, but also of the midwives.

980-1037 **Avicenna : — “The Arabian Galen.”**—The foremost representative of Moslem science. He was born in Bokhara in 980. He studied at the University of Bagdad, and was the author of several books, the chief being the *Canon Medicinæ*, which remained a classic for six centuries. The work was divided into five volumes, of which the first two comprised the principles of physiology, pathology, hygiene and therapeutics ; the third and fourth dealt with treatment, and the fifth was devoted to the preparation and composition of remedies. This work was translated into Latin, and overshadowed for a time even the writings of Galen.

1000-1300 **The Golden Age of Salerno :** The oldest and the most renowned medical school of the middle ages. The origin of this famous school is hidden in obscurity, but has been ascribed to Charlemagne in 802. The town of Salerno or Salernum is situated on the coast of Italy about thirty miles southeast of Naples, and even in the time of Horace had a reputation amongst the Romans as a health resort. The monastery of the Benedictine monks, who exercised an important influence on this school, was situated about fifty miles on the other side of Naples.

1018-1085 **Constantine the African**, one of the most learned men and the most famous Christian physician of his time. He was born at Carthage, travelled much, and visited all the prominent schools in Egypt, Bagdad, Babylon, and even India. It was within the Benedictine monastery near Naples that he compiled his numerous treatises, through which he first introduced into Europe knowledge of Arabian medicine.

1021-1122 **Albucasis** was born at Zahra, near Cordova. He wrote a great medical cyclopædia in thirty or thirty-two books, called the *Tasrif* or *Method*. The last of these books is especially worthy of notice, inasmuch as it was not only the first work dealing independently with surgery, but was also the first illustrated work on the subject. Albucasis appears to have given the first description of a case of Haemophilia, and his references in the field of midwifery include instrumental delivery and the extraction of the placenta. He was also a strong advocate for the use of the cautery.

1050 (circa) The first reference to female physicians.

1100-1140 **Nicholas Praepositus** and **Matthew Platearius**, distinguished teachers in the School of Salerno, whose works formed the pharmacopœias of the middle ages. The *Antidotarium* of the latter writer contained a table of weights

corresponding very closely to those of the modern apothecary.

1113-1161 **Avenzoar**: The greatest physician of the twelfth century. His great work was the *Theisir* or *Assistance*, in which he gives a description of pericarditis and mediastinal abscess. In a treatise on renal disease, he outlined the treatment of calculus, and described an operation therefor.

1119      **University of Bologna founded—the most ancient and celebrated in the world**—as early as 1216 its students numbered 10,000.

1123      **St. Bartholomew's Hospital—the oldest in England** — founded by Rahere.

1135-1204 **Maimonides**: Born and studied in Cordova, philosopher and physician, whose medical writings include an essay on poisons.

1155      **Bernard of Provence**, a French member of the school who wrote a commentary on the Salernian pharmacopœias.

1166-1198 **Averroës**: The last of the great Arab physicians. He was born in Cordova, and was a pupil in medicine under Avenzoar. He wrote extensively both in medicine and philosophy.

1224      **The University of Naples**, founded by the Emperor Frederick II., who forbade Neapolitan subjects to seek instruction at any other University.

1226-77 **Peter of Lisbon (Petranus Hispanus)**

**Pope John**, was the son of a physician. He was educated at Paris and Montpelier, and though he continued the practice of healing, took holy orders. He succeeded so well in both professions that he became physician to Pope Gregory X., and acquired also the dignity of Cardinal Bishop of Tusculum. In 1276 three supreme Pontiffs died within seven months. The Bishop of Tusculum was then chosen head of the Church and assumed the title of John XX. Pope John died seven months later. He is regarded as the probable author of the most popular of mediaeval receipt books, the *Thesaurus Pauperum*, or Treasury of the Poor. (Withington).

12-1280

**William Salicet (Guglielmo Salicetti of Piacenza)** was eminent among the great Italian physicians of the latter half of the thirteenth century. He was an original and independent observer, and was as distinguished in surgery as in medicine. He became a professor at the University of Bologna, and later at Verona. His *Surgery* contains many case histories. He substituted the knife for the Arabish abuse of the cautery ; he investigated the causes of the failure of healing by first intention ; he described the danger of wounds of the neck ; he sutured divided nerves ; he forwarded the diagnosis of suppurative disease of the

hip ; and he referred chancre and phagedaena to "coitus cum meritrice." He discovered that dropsy may be due to a "durities renum." (Allbutt )

1235-1313 **Arnold of Villanova (Arnald de Villeneuve)** : The first great representative of the school of Montpelier, that school of medicine which was second in time and importance only to that of Salerno. It was partly owing to the teaching of Arnold of Villanova that this school obtained the very high reputation it held among Medical Universities. He wrote on medicine, theology, and especially on chemistry. His chemical labours entitle him to be looked upon as one of the fathers of chemical medicine, and we owe to him the introduction, but not the discovery, of alcohol, and of medicated wines and tinctures into the pharmacopeia. He was one of the first to administer brandy, which he regarded as the elixer of life.

12-1315 **Lanfranc (Lanfranchi)** was a pupil of William Salicet, and like his master was one of the greatest Italian surgeons of his time. Having practised for some time in Milan, whence he was driven by the violence of the Visconti, he fled to Lyons, and in 1295 to Paris, where he became a founder of French surgery. His *Chirurgia Magna* was a great work, in which he distinguishes between venous and arterial hæmorrhage, and describes various methods for

the arrest of hæmorrhage, mentioning pressure as the first and best method, but showing an acquaintance with the use of styptics, digital compression, and in severe cases the ligature.

1250-1315 **Peter of Abano:** The earliest ornament of the University of Padua. He may be said to represent the scholastic side of the new medicine, and his great work, *Conciliator Differentiarum* was intended to reconcile the doctrines of physicians and philosophers.

1275-1327 **Mondino de Luzzi** (Mundinus) became professor in the University of Bologna about 1300. He was the author of a celebrated treatise on anatomy, his *Anatomia*, which is said to have reached twenty-five editions, and was the first of its kind, founded on actual dissection of human bodies, since the days of Galen. Through the fame of Mondino and his pupils, Bologna became at this period the foremost of medical schools.

1290 **Gilbertus Anglicus** (Gilbert of England), the earliest English writer on practical medicine, whose works have been preserved.

1300 (circa) **John of Gaddesden**, Physician in Ordinary to the King of England, flourished about the beginning of the fourteenth century. He was a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and became Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1341. He

wrote the famous treatise known as *Rosa Anglica*, between the years 1305-17. "He was perhaps the first to formally recommend the 'laying on of hands' by the King for the cure of scrofula (Kings' Evil)—first performed by Edward the Confessor, 1042-1056." (Park).

**1300-1370 Guy de Chauliac**—“the ablest (circa) practitioner and most cultured surgeon of his age.” He flourished in the second half of the fourteenth century. Chauliac is a village in the Auvergne, and Guy was a farmers’ lad, who, aided by powerful friends, studied first at Toulouse and Montpelier, and later at Paris and Bologna. He began practice in Lyons whence he was called to Avignon by Clement VI. In Avignon he stayed, while other physicians fled, to minister to the victims of the plague (A.D. 1348) from which he himself suffered and was ill for six weeks. This, however, did not prevent him again giving succour in a later epidemic in Avignon in 1360. He published in 1363 his great work on surgery, his *Chirurgia Magna* or *Inventory*, which “in respect of its unity of reason and practice Malgaigne considers a masterpiece of learned and luminous writing.” (Allbutt). It was translated into several languages, and remained for years a classic, being alike superior in literary style and scientific value to that of any of his contemporaries. He treated fractures of the thigh not only by long

splints but also by the pulley and weight ; he suspended fractured limbs in a "cradle" ; he operated for radical cure of hemia and for cataract, but did not cut for stone.

1307      **John, of Arderne:** "Though probably a better surgeon than Gilbert or John of Gaddesden, he is little more than a name." (Allbutt). He practised from 1349 to 1370 at Newark, but afterwards settled in London. He was the author of several surgical treatises.

1348-9      **The Great Pestilence**, now commonly known as the Black Death. "Its origin can no longer be traced ; it entered Europe through the Crimea, the year after the battle of Crecy, passed along the great trade routes to Constantinople and Italy, spread thence to France, and from Sicily to Spain. It gained access to Switzerland, thence to Prussia, and extended to Sweden. England was infected through Jersey and Guernsey, the first cases appearing in Weymouth. It long raged in the West of England, ultimately pursuing its devastating course to Scotland and across to Ireland. From the accounts of contemporary writers, there is little doubt that it was an infective lymphadenitis, microbic in origin. It remained endemic in England until that final explosion in 1665, which became known as the Plague." (B.M.J.)

1374      **The "Dancing Mania"** appeared in Germany.

1411      **St. Andrew's University founded.** The earliest of the Scottish Universities.

1428-1524 **Nicholas Leonicenus:** one of the most prominent scholars and critics in the early age of Reformation. He was born near Vincenza, studied at Padua, and for more than sixty years taught medicine at Ferrara. He was the first to translate directly from Greek into Latin the Aphorisms of Hippocrates and portions of the writings of Galen. He died at the age of 96.

1450      **Glasgow University Founded.**

1460-15 — **Giovanni de Vigo** (John, of Vigo) "was born at Rapallo about 1460. His skill in surgery was first recognised during the siege of Saluzzo in 1485 and 1486. Cardinal Giuliano della Rovere, afterwards Pope Julius II, attached him as chief surgeon to his train, thereby affording him that insight to Italian life which enabled him to write his masterly account of the new disease known as the French pox. His fame was established by the publication at Rome in 1514 of his *Practica in Arte Chirurgica Copiosa continens Novem Libros*, a work which ran through many editions and was translated into French, Spanish, Italian,

English and German within a few years of its first issue, and into Portuguese many years later. The date of his death is unknown, but he was alive in 1517." (*British Medical Journal*, vol. 1, 1894).

1461-1524 **Thomas Linacre, of Canterbury:** studied first at the University of Oxford, but went to Italy in 1484. After taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Padua he returned to England and became physician to King Henry VIII. and later to Queen Mary. About the commencement of Henry VIII.'s reign he took up the study of theology, and having been ordained, he received numerous appointments and preferments, including a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of Wells; in 1509 and in 1517 he became Canon and Prebend of Westminster. It is said that he was the first Englishman who spoke purely the language of the Romans. To him belongs the honour of having founded in 1518 the earliest of British Medical Corporations, the Royal College of Physicians in London taking, it is said, as his model the Platonic Academy of Florence, established by the Medici. At a time when permission to practice medicine could only be obtained from the Bishops, and when the healing art was entirely in the hands of priests and charlatans, Linacre succeeded in the face of great opposition in securing the issue of letters patent, which prohibited the

practice of medicine by any one who had not received a degree in one of the two universities in the kingdom, and been examined by the President of the College of London, assisted by three others." It was this achievement which gave Linacre the title of "Restorer of Medicine" in England.

1477     **University of Upsala** founded.

1478-1555     **Sylvius—the first**—(Jacques Delboe) The most erudite anatomist of the medical schools of the period. "He was born in a village near Amiens and studied in Paris. He was the first to arrange all the muscles of the human body, to determine their functions, and to give names to those of them which had not yet been so designated." (Park). He is generally held to have discovered the valves of the large veins.

1490-1559     **Columbus:** Born at Cremona in 1490, was pupil and prosector to Vesalius and afterwards his successor at Padua. His zeal in dissection—and vivisection—was rewarded by the discovery of the pulmonary circulation, and he came so near discovering the general circulation of the blood that it is surprising how he missed it.

1493-1541     **Paracelsus** (Phillipus Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus Bombast von Hohenheim): the most striking figure amongst mediæval physicians. He was

born in 1493 near Zurich. He received good preliminary education and travelled through nearly all Europe, investigating the healing art as practised, not only by physicians, but also by surgeons, clever women, magicians, alchemists, and the like. His real position in medical history is the subject of much divergence of opinion. His admirers—chiefly German and French—place him above Harvey and Vesalius and by the side of Hippocrates; his detractors and opponents characterise him as a debauched charlatan and knave. His real position is perhaps at a level somewhat above the latter and considerably below the former.

1494      **University of Aberdeen founded.**

1505      **The Royal College of Surgeons,**  
Edinburgh, founded.

1510-73      **John Kaye** (or Key, or Caius): born at Norwich in 1510. Entering Gonville Hall, Cambridge, in 1529, he took the degree of B.A. in 1532-3 and M.A. in 1535. Proceeding to Italy he studied medicine at Padua—lodging in the same house with Vesalius—at which University the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him in 1541. Returning to England after further travels he was incorporated M.D. at Cambridge, and was later appointed physician to Edward VI, continuing to hold this appointment

under Queens Mary and Elizabeth. In 1552 he published his English treatise on the sweating sickness, which was entitled "The Boke or Counseill against the Sweatyng Sicknesse." He introduced into this country the practice of dissection of the human body.

1514-64 **Andreas Vesalius:** often entitled "The Father of Anatomy." He was born at Brussels on the last day of the year 1514. He studied first at the University of Louvain, then after a season at Montpellier he went to Paris, where he studied human anatomy under Silvius, then the light of his age. At the close of his studentship he returned to Louvain, afterwards travelling into Italy. Finally, after serving for a time as an army surgeon, and taking part in the campaigns of the Low Countries and in France, he settled in Padua, where he became Professor of Anatomy in his twenty-fourth year. In 1542-3 he published his immortal work on anatomy, entitled *De Humain Corporis Fabrica*, a work which at once stood forth the foundation of human anatomy. In 1554 he was called to the court of Charles V. of Spain as Archiatrus and in the following year, that monarch abdicating in favour of Philip, the office was continued to him by the new Emperor. Leaving the Court in 1562 he travelled to Venice and Cyprus, whence he passed to Jerusalem on

pilgrimage to the Holy Land. While at Jerusalem in 1563 he received an invitation from the Senate of Venice to return to Padua to occupy the first chair of physic in that wonderful school of medicine, rendered vacant by the death of Fallopius. The return voyage was, however, disastrous. A violent storm drove the vessel upon the Ionian Islands and wrecked it on or near the island of Zante, on which island the great anatomist died, on the 15th October, 1564. Though Vesalius can scarcely be said to have left his name specially connected with any organ or structure, as did his three famous rivals to anatomical fame, Sylvius, Eustachius and Fallopius, with him is associated the whole fabric of the human body.

1515-1574

**Eustachius :** As an anatomist second only in fame perhaps to Vesalius. He was born in the beginning of the 16th century. Professor of Anatomy and a famous physician in the city of Rome, he devoted particular attention to the sensory organs, and described and gave his name to the Eustachian tube.

1517-90

**Ambroise Paré; 'The Father of French Surgery':** Born of humble parents in 1517, at Laval, he became a barber's apprentice in the Hotel Dieu, whence he was called to join the campaign of Francis I. against Charles V. From this lowly origin he rose to

the highest professional honours. He was a Counsellor of State and surgeon to four Kings of France, and he won for surgery in France a social position and respect it had never attained before. With the name of Paré will ever be associated the ligature of arteries, not however as the inventor of this method of arresting hæmorrhage as is sometimes erroneously claimed for him, but as the one who re-introduced this method in amputations. It was in Paré's time the custom of surgeons to pour boiling oil into every amputation or other wound in order to arrest hæmorrhage. It is related that on the evening of an engagement during one of the many campaigns in which he took part, Paré administered the usual boiling oil to all those injured by gunshot save one, for whom the supply fell short. After tossing restlessly throughout the night with regret and apprehension for the welfare of the poor patient deprived by force of circumstances of his boiling oil, Paré rose betimes to see the wounded man, but to his amazement the unscalded limb of this patient was the best of all the lot ; the patient had passed a fair night, the wound was not angry, swollen and throbbing as were the others ; nor was the patient feverish. From henceforward Paré resolved never to resort to the old treatment again ; he re-introduced and improved the ligature and afterwards successfully performed an amputation without the application of

the cautery or of boiling oil, a part of the operative procedure which it may readily be believed his most orthodox patients were not unwilling to forego. In 1545 he produced his work entitled *The Manner of Treating Wounds made by Arquebuses and other Firearms, and those made by Arrows, Darts, and the like; and also by Burns made especially by Gunpowder.* Composed by Ambroise Paré, Master Barber Surgeon in Paris. In 1559 he was included among the surgeons of King Henry II., which position he retained with Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III. He died in 1590, having during a long and honourable career enriched the art of surgery by the re-introduction and restoration of old modes of treatment and the invention of new, and invested it with an independent, masterly, and inventive genius only equalled by his humanity and gentleness of character.

1518      **The Royal College of Physicians, London,** founded.

1523-62      **Fallopia:** Born at Modena in 1523, and professor successively at Ferrara, Piza, and Padua. At Padua he undertook the combined professorships of anatomy, surgery, and botany, and though his career was brief, he stands as the first of Italian anatomists. While his anatomical researches included all parts of the human body, his name will ever be associated with the Fallopian tube.

1537-1619 **Fabricius ab Aquapendente.** He received his early education in Padua, and studied under Fallopius, whose assistant he also was. After the death of Fallopius he succeeded to the professorship of anatomy, and had as one of his pupils William Harvey. His chief claim to distinction as an anatomist rests upon his embryological researches, and he was probably the first to describe the uterine decidua.

1540-1603 **William Gilbert**, a native of Colchester: born in 1540, and became senior fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1569. Having settled in London in 1573, his distinction was such that he became physician to Queen Elizabeth. His fame, however, rests more securely as a discoverer in the realms of science. He discovered the earth's magnetism, and published in 1600 his book, "On the Magnet, on Magnetic Bodies, and the Great Magnet the Earth," a work which stimulated Galileo himself to the study of magnetism. Gilbert died in 1603, shortly after being appointed physician to James I.

1540 **Barbers and Surgeons** united by Act of Parliament, 38 Henry VIII., Cap. 42. They were incorporated as the "Maisters or Governors of the Mysterie and Commonalitie of Barbers and Surgeons of London." Thomas Vicary, Sergeant Surgeon to Henry VIII., who had been previously master of the

Barbers' Company, was the first master of the combined companies.

1545-99 **Gaspar Tagliacozzi:** Professor of Surgery at Bologna, whose fame rests on a single operation, that of Rhino plasm, which operation he was the first to fully describe.

1550-1612-14 **Peter Lowe:** A Scotsman born about 1550, who practised for twenty-two years in France and Flanders, serving for two years as surgeon-major to the Spanish regiment in Paris. He was ordinary surgeon to Henry IV., King of France and Navarre. He eventually returned to his native land, and in 1598 the King of Scotland granted him a privilege under his privy seal of examining all practitioners in surgery in the western parts of Scotland. He was practically the founder of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. He died between the years 1612 and 1614.

1550-1702 **Clopton Havers,** with whose name is associated the "Haversian Canals."

1559 **University of Geneva** founded.

1569-1643 **John Woodall,** a distinguished surgeon of the 17th century. At the age of twenty he served in the expedition sent by Elizabeth under Lord Willoughby to render assistance to Henry IV. of France. He then travelled for many years through France, Germany, and Poland, living by the practice of his

profession, until his familiarity with the plague tempted him to settle in London in 1603. Shortly after his return to England he was appointed Surgeon-General to the East India Company, and in 1616 he was elected surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He served as Master of the Barber Surgeons' Company in 1633, and died in 1643.

1574      **Robert Fludd**, or "in the Latin style he affected **Robertus de Fluctibus**, was an ardent supporter of the Rosicrucian Philosophy." (Berdoe.)

1578-1657      **William Harvey**: Was born at Folkestone, Kent, on the first of April, 1578. After some years' education at Canterbury he was entered at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in 1593, where he remained till 1597, when he left the University with the B.A. degree, and betook himself to Padua. While at Padua he came under the influence of Fabricius, the anatomist, and after remaining five years he obtained his doctorate of medicine and returned to England. In 1607 he was admitted to the Fellowship of the College of Physicians, and two years later was appointed physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1618 he became Physician Extraordinary to James I, and in 1632 was sworn in Physician in Ordinary to the Household of Charles I. He accompanied the latter King in his various expeditions, such as that to Scotland in

1639, and was present on the field at the battle of Edgehill. It was, however, prior to these thrilling times that he published his immortal work in which he described the circulation of the blood, for in 1628 he first issued at Frankfort his "Anatomical Exercise on the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals," through which he gave to the world his epoch-making discovery. He died on the 3rd of June, 1657, in the eightieth year of his age.

1582      **University of Edinburgh founded.**

1591      **University of Dublin founded.**

1595-1686 **Richard Wiseman:** The great representative of the surgeons of the Commonwealth. As Paré has been called the "Father of French Surgery," so Wiseman may be designated the "Father of English Surgery." He was Sergeant Surgeon to Charles II., but first appeared as a surgeon in the Civil Wars during the reign of Charles I. He was present and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and he took part also at the fights at Musselburgh, Taunton siege, and Weymouth.

In surgery Wiseman represents a "bridge of a single plank between the Stuarts and the great eighteenth century school of Cheselden, Pott, and Hunter." His published writings deal with a variety of subjects, and they embrace the greater part of the surgical learning of his day.

1614-1672 **Francis de la Boe:** Commonly known as Sylvius (not to be confounded with the great anatomist of the same name), was born at Hanan in 1614, and became professor at Leyden in 1660. He was the foremost and most typical representative of the "Chemical School." He is best known, however, to us at the present day for his elucidation of the structure of the human brain, his name being immortalized in "the fissure of Sylvius." At Leyden he took his pupils daily to visit the sick at the public hospital—the little infirmary at Leyden with twelve beds—and it is from this practice that we date the origin of "walking the hospitals," and the permanent establishment of clinical teaching in public hospitals.

1617      **Apothecaries** incorporated as a separate body.

1621-75      **Thomas Willis:** Was born at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, in 1621. He studied at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.B. in 1646, and afterwards settled down as a medical practitioner in the parish of St. John Baptist in that city. He continued in practice in Oxford during the whole of the Commonwealth, and on the Restoration in 1660 he was appointed Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University. In 1666 he moved from Oxford to London, where he quickly rose to eminence as a practitioner. As an anatomist he must be considered as the

leading great expositor of the structure and blood supply of the brain, in connection with which he first described the "Circle of Willis."

1622      **Gaspard Aselli :** Professor of Anatomy at Milan. Discovered the "lacteal system."

1624-1689 **Thomas Sydenham :** Was born at Winford Eagle, in Dorsetshire, in 1624. He studied at Oxford University, where in 1648 he was admitted Bachelor of Medicine, and later (1676) M.D. In 1661 he settled in London, and two years later became a member of the Royal College of Physicians. He was a man of strong determination and of originality of observation. He followed none of the "systems" of the time, but took Hippocrates as his model, and carried out in his practice the Hippocratic dictum that medicine depends not on theory, but on observation. From his originality of thought and action he is sometimes called the "English Hippocrates." His great line of action was observation and experience; his great weapon in the combat with disease "the healing power of nature." He was also the founder of the "expectant" treatment. In 1666, the year when fire and plague devastated London, appeared his first work, the first edition of the "Method of Curing Fevers," dealing with continued and intermittent fevers and with small-pox. Two years later a

second edition appeared, which included amongst other additions a chapter on the plague. Sydenham was denominated by Locke "one of the master-builders at this time in the Commonwealth of learning." He died at his house in Pall Mall, London, on December 29th, 1689.

1628 **Malpighi:** Born near Bologna in 1628. In 1656 he became professor in the University of Bologna, but soon afterwards accepted the Professorship of Physic at Pisa. In 1661 he discovered and described the capillary circulation, having observed it in the lungs and mesentery of a frog. In 1665 he first described also the blood corpuscles, and he discovered also the air cells of the lung and the pigmentary layer of the skin (the Rete Malpighi), which first accounted for the difference in colour in different races.

1632-1723 **Antony Von Leeuwenhoek:** The founder of Histology. Born at Delft in 1632, was a physiologist rather than a physician. His immortal fame rests upon his discovery of the minute vascular system, but he was also the first to describe "microscopic animals," which we now know as bacilli, bacteria and micrococci.

1638-1686 **Nicholaus Steno or Stenson** was first a professor in Copenhagen and afterwards a bishop. He first proved the heart to be a muscle, and described

its function of contracting and expelling the blood into the blood vessels. He also discovered the duct which bears its name.

1647 **Pecquet:** Born in 1647, and studied at Montpellier, where, while still a student, he discovered the *receptaculum chyli* and the thoracic duct, which latter he followed to its termination in the left subclavian vein. He was the first to recognise the lymphatic circulation.

1649-1734 **Sir John Floyer:** "the teller of the pulse." He tried to improve the old art of feeling the pulse by using a pulse watch, and in 1707 published the most important of his works, entitled "The Physicians' Pulse Watch, or An Essay to Explain the Old Art of Feeling the Pulse, and to Improve it by the Help of a Pulse Watch." (B.M.J.)

1660-1742 **'Captain' Thomas Dover, M.B.:** "Physician, pirate, quicksilver doctor, inventor of 'Dover's powder,' and discoverer of Robinson Crusoe." Said to have been born in Warwickshire about 1660. Appears to have started practice in Bristol in 1684. In 1708 he left England on a voyage of circumnavigation of the globe. With a number of other adventurers he sailed in two ships, the "Duke" and "Duchess." Dover was captain of the former and President of the General Council of the Expedition. He had no medical charge, each vessel

having two fully qualified surgeons on board. He sailed the Spanish main, and among other achievements captured a valuable Spanish "prize" of twenty-one guns, and sacked two or three cities. On February 2nd, 1709, Dover's ships touched at the island of Juan Fernandez, where he found Alexander Selkirk, who had lived alone on his remote island during a period of four years and four months. It is well known that the history of the unique experiences of that ship-wrecked mariner furnished Defoe with the inspiration of his "Robinson Crusoe." Ten years after his return to England (September 20th, 1721) Dover became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, London, and he appears to have practised there till 1728. He then seems to have disappeared from the English Metropolis till 1731, when he reappeared in Lombard Street, also seeing patients daily at the Jerusalem Coffee House. In 1736 he moved to Arundel Street, where he died in 1742. The dose of his famous powder which he prescribed was "from 46 to 60 or 70 grains in a glass of white wine posset going to bed." (B.M.J.)

1660-1734 **Stahl-George Ernest:** Professor at Halle; eminent chemist and physician. A profound thinker, he was the exponent of the doctrine of "Animism," in which he regarded the soul as the supreme source of all vital movement.

1660-1742 **Frederick Hoffmann:** Was born at Halle, in which town his father was a physician. He studied at the University of Halle where he afterwards became professor of Anatomy, Surgery, Medicine, Physics and Chemistry. He was the originator of the "Mechanico-dynamic" system of medicine, which forms a link between the mechanical and vitalistic physicians. He gave his name to the well-known "Hoffmann's Anodyne" of modern use.

1660-1752 **Sir Hans Sloane:** Was born at Killスleagh, Ireland, in 1660, and studied medicine in London, where he settled. He was the first to introduce into practice the use of bark for fever and other disorders. During an unusually active life he collected a valuable library and museum. Both collections were purchased by the English Government. His books numbered 50,000 volumes, and his manuscripts 3,566; these formed the nucleus of the present library of the British Museum, and were acquired at a cost of £23,000. George I created him a baronet, and appointed him Physician General to the army. He was afterwards Physician-in Ordinary to George II. He died in 1752,

1666-1709 **William Cowper,** the anatomist, discoverer of "Cowper's Glands," and teacher of Cheselden. He was born at Petersfield, in Sussex, and in 1698 published at Oxford "The Anatomy of

Human Bodies," which Bidloo, the great Dutch anatomist (1649-1703) asserted was a pirated edition of his "Anatomia Corporis Humani, Centum et Quinque Tabulis and Vivum Delineatis," first published at Amsterdam in 1685. In 1702 he published his description of the pair of glands which bear his name.

1668-1707 **Baglivi:** Professor of Anatomy at Rome. He devoted much time to experimental physiology, and in one of his works gives the first clear description of a disease which we now recognise as typhoid or enteric fever.

1668-1738 **Hermann Boerhaave:** Was born in the year 1668 in the little village of Voorhout, near Leyden. He was the son of a poor minister, under whose tuition he was until the age of fourteen, when he went to the public school of Leyden. He entered the University of Leyden, where he became afterwards successively Professor of Medicine and Botany, and of Practice of Medicine and Chemistry. He became perhaps the most famous physician of his own or any other century, as his name was the most widely known and admired of all of his age amongst the masses of the people. The tradition that a letter addressed to him from the Celestial Empire, and bearing as its superscription "Boerhaave, the most famous physician in Europe," found him without difficulty testifies to his popularity in the world at large. His

*Institutes* (published 1708) and *Aphorisms* (1709) became the medical text books of Europe. He died on September 23rd, 1738.

1669-1760 **Winslow:** The ablest French anatomist of the century. Of Danish birth, he became a professor in Paris, and is best known in association with the foramen which bears his name.

1673-1754 **Richard Mead:** Was born at Stepney in 1673. He commenced his academic career at Utrecht, at which University he spent three years. He then went to Leyden, where he studied botany under Hermann, and the theory and practice of medicine under Archibald Pitcairn, in whose house he lived with Boerhaave. In 1695 he took his degree of Doctor of Physic at the University of Padua, and after a brief sojourn in Naples and Rome he returned to England, and settled down in practice in the house in which he was born in Stepney. On his appointment as Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital in 1703, he removed to town, and once installed in London he was soon a rising man; indeed so rapidly and so surely did he rise that the reputation and popularity which he attained was second only to his contemporary, fellow student and beloved friend, Boerhaave. He was a prolific writer, and the author of the first quarantine regulations adopted in England. He died in 1754, in his eighty first year.

1674-1750 **J. L. Petit**: The famous French military surgeon ; inventor of the screw tourniquet which bears his name.

1677-1761 **Stephen Hales**: A pioneer in modern physiology, whose discoveries in the vascular system were second only to Harvey himself. He was born at Bekesbourne, in Kent, graduated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1696, and was created D.D. of the University of Oxford in 1733. He was appointed perpetual curate of Teddington, Middlesex, in 1708, and also held the living of Porlock, in Somersetshire. A monument to his memory was erected in Westminster Abbey by the Princess of Wales, mother of George III.

1680-1763 **William Smellie**: The most famous obstetrician of his time ; the author of a large treatise on the theory and practice of midwifery, and the inventor of numerous obstetric instruments.

1681      **The College of Physicians**, Edinburgh, founded.

1682-1772 **Morgagni, John Baptist**: Born on February 25th, 1682, at Forli, in Romagna. Studied at Bologna under Albertini and Valsalva. He became the assistant of the latter, and during the temporary absence of his master, Morgagni occupied for a time his professional chair. In 1715 he was appointed

Professor of Anatomy at Padua, in succession to Professor Guglielmini. He was the founder of Pathological Anatomy as a science.

1683-1758 **Lawrence Heister**: The first German Surgeon of scientific education.

1688-1752 **William Cheselden**: The father of modern surgery; the first of the famous British surgeons of the 18th century. He was born on October 19th, 1688, at the village of Somerby, in the County of Leicester. He commenced his professional career as a pupil of Mr. Wilkes, a practitioner of great repute in Leicester, and in 1703 he went to London, where he became a house pupil of the distinguished anatomist Cowper. He later became a member of the Company of Barber Surgeons, and in 1728 was elected surgeon to Queen Caroline. His great reputation was due to the improvements he made in the operation of lithotomy. His name is also connected with anatomy and pathology, and on the former subject he wrote several important treatises. He published in 1723 "A Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone." In 1737 he was appointed Chief Surgeon of Chelsea Hospital. He died at Bath in 1752, where "according to the news of the day he partook too heartily of ale and hot buns." He was buried by his own request in the burial ground of Chelsea Hospital, where his tomb can still be seen. (Richardson).

1697-1767 **Alexander Monro:** Founder of the Edinburgh Medical School, and a distinguished member of a long line of famous men of that name. He was born at Edinburgh in September, 1697, and studied successively at London, Paris and Leyden, and at the age of twenty-two was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh. His first and perhaps best known work was his "Osteology," published in 1726, and translated into several foreign languages. In 1745, after Prestonpans, he went down at once to the battlefield, where he attended the sick and wounded, loyal and rebel alike, and busied himself in securing them provisions and conveyance to town. He resigned his chair of Anatomy to his son Alexander in 1759, and died on July 10th, 1767, after a painful illness, borne with fortitude and Christian resignation. (Bettany).

1700-1772 **Baron Von Swietan:** The founder of the so called Old Vienna School.

1705-1780 **Gaub:** Professor in Leyden from 1731, and a pupil of Boerhaave, was as a teacher but little inferior in fame to his renowned master. He wrote the first complete work on the exclusive subject of general pathology.

1708-1777 **Albert Von Haller of Berne:** The greatest physician of the 18th century. He was the author of valuable contributions to almost every department of

medicine, as well as to the other sciences, and was one of the most versatile scholars and thinkers of any time. His services to biology are of great value.

1710-1801 **Heberden:** The first to describe varicella and angina pectoris—Heberden's Asthma.

1710-1790 **William Cullen:** The most conspicuous figure in the history of the Edinburgh Medical School in the 18th century. He was born on the 15th of April, 1710, at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, where his father was an attorney and factor to the Duke of Hamilton. He entered the University of Glasgow, where in 1740 he graduated M.D. In 1744 he settled in Glasgow, where he began to deliver a course of lectures on medicine; and in the year 1745 he commenced to lecture in the University. His first course of lectures there was on the "Theory and Practice of Physic," delivered with the consent of Dr. Johnstone, the nominal Professor of that department, who held the chair, but gave no instruction. In 1751 he was formally elected to the professional chair, in succession to Professor Johnstone; but in 1755 he transferred his affections to Edinburgh, where he was elected by the Town Council Joint Professor of Chemistry with Professor Plummer, at whose death in the year following he succeeded to the full Professorship. In

1766 he was elected to the chair of the Theory or Institutes of Medicine, and on the death of Gregory in 1773 he assumed that of Practice of Medicine.

Cullen's principal works are the "Nosology," a synopsis and classification of diseases with definitions, which obtained wide popularity; and his "First Lines on the Practice of Physic"—1778-1785—which went through numerous editions. He died on the 5th February, 1790, almost 80 years of age. (Richardson and Bettany).

1712-1780 **John Fothergill**: A Quaker, famous for his observations on chronic angina, neuralgia and hydrocephalus.

1718-1783 **William Hunter**: Was born on May 23rd, at Kilbride, Lanarkshire. In 1737 he became Cullen's resident pupil at Hamilton, and between master and pupil was established a mutual attachment which was lifelong. The winter of 1740-1 was spent at Edinburgh, where Monro Primus was then teaching Anatomy. The following summer he went to London, where he entered St. George's Hospital as a surgeon's pupil. In 1747 he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons, and in 1750 he obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Glasgow. He joined the College of Physicians in 1755 and the Medical Society about the same time. In the first volume published by that Society in 1757 there appears

Hunter's "History of an Aneurism of the Aorta." In 1762 he published his "Medical Commentaries." In 1764 he was appointed Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and in 1768, the year after his election into the Royal Society, he was appointed the first Professor of Anatomy to the newly-founded Royal Academy. The most remarkable work which William Hunter published was a great series of folio plates of the Human Graved Uterus, begun in 1751, and published in 1755. As a practitioner in London he acquired considerable wealth, and established a great reputation as a surgeon, obstetrician and anatomist. He was a great collector, and perhaps his most important work was the formation of the famous museum, which is now known as the Hunterian Museum, in the University of Glasgow. He died on the 30th March, 1783, in his 65th year, and was buried at St. James' Church, Piccadilly. (Bettany).

1721-1770 **Mark Akenside:** Scottish poet and physician. Author of the "Pleasures of Imagination."

1721 **Lady Mary Wortley Montague:** Wife of the English Ambassador at Constantinople, introduced into England the practice of inoculation against small-pox.

1722-1809 **Leopold Auenbrugger:** a physician of Vienna who invented the method of

physical examination of the chest by percussion. His work the *Inventum Novum* was translated into French by Corvisart in 1808.

**1724-1773 John Gregory;** The first of the medical Gregory's who became associated with the fame of Edinburgh. He entered at Edinburgh in 1741, and studied under the elder Monro, Sinclair and Rutherford. He succeeded the last named, as Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh University, in 1766, and in the same year was appointed physician to the King in Scotland.

**1728-1793 John Hunter:** A younger and even more famous brother of William Hunter, was born on February 14th, 1728, at Long Calderwood, in the parish of Kilbride, East Lanarkshire. When seventeen years of age he went to live in Glasgow, where it is said for some time he assisted his brother-in-law as a cabinet maker. Four years later, however, when in his twenty-first year, he left Glasgow for London, where in 1748 he commenced his anatomical studies in his brother's dissecting-room. During the following summer session he was permitted to attend the hospital at Chelsea, where for two sessions, 1749-1750, he pursued his surgical studies under Cheselden, who was surgeon to the hospital. On Cheselden's retirement from Chelsea, Hunter was transferred to Bartholomew's, where he became

surgeon pupil to Percival Pott. After a short course of study at Oxford he returned to London and entered St. George's Hospital as a pupil on the surgical side in the year 1754. In 1756 he served as house surgeon to St. George's. In 1759, his health breaking down, he left London, and obtaining a staff surgeon's appointment, he took part in the famous siege of Belleisle, after which he accompanied the troops to Portugal and Spain, where he combined campaigning with the study of natural history. He returned to London in 1763, and settled down to work on his own account. He met with considerable success, and in 1767 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. A year later, 1768, he became surgeon to St. George's Hospital, and in 1790 he was appointed Surgeon-General to the British Forces.

He died on October 16th, 1793, and was buried in the vaults of the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Sixty-six years later his remains were taken from St. Martin's Church and re-interred in Westminster Abbey.

The "Hunterian Ovation," given annually at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, is intended to commemorate his great labours in the cause of British Surgery. (Richardson and Bettany.)

**1728-1799 Joseph Black:** Born at Bordeaux, educated first at Belfast, and afterwards

at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, at the latter of which he took his degree in 1754. In 1756 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Glasgow University, and afterwards Lecturer on Chemistry. Between 1759 and 1763 he worked out the theory of latent heat, which laid a secure basis for his scientific fame. In 1766 he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in Edinburgh, but he made no further contributions to chemical discoveries. He died in 1799.

1733-1817 **Monro-Secundus**: Son of Alexander Monro, was born in Edinburgh, May 20th, 1733. He became assistant to his father in his anatomical work, and entering the University of Edinburgh he took his degree of M.D. in 1755. He thereafter set out for a round of medical schools — London, Leyden, Paris, and Berlin ; in London he attended William Hunter ; in Berlin he had the still greater advantage of living in the house of, and sharing the intimate distinction of, the great anatomist Meckel. Returning to Edinburgh in 1758 he succeeded his father as Professor of Anatomy, "and from the beginning onwards for half a century his career was one of easy and triumphant success." (Struthers.) He made important original discoveries in regard to the lymphatic system.

1736-1801 **Von. Siebold**, the first teacher of clinical surgery in Germany.

1742-1832 **Portal**, physician to Louis XVIII., author of a famous history of anatomy and surgery.

1742-1790 **Antony Gimbernat**, the famous Spanish surgeon and anatomist. He was for a time professor at Barcelona.

1742-1812 **August Gottlieb Richter**, author of a famous work on hernia.

1743-95 **Francis Chopard**. The distinguished French surgeon; famous for the operation for amputation of the foot, which still bears the name of Chopard's operation.

1745-1826 **Phillipe Pinel**, the originator of the system of "Realism." In 1785 he published a translation of Cullen's "Nosology" in the language of his country—France. "His claims to our gratitude rests on the fact that he was among the first to introduce the humane treatment of the insane." (Berdoe).

1745 **The Barber Surgeons** dissolved and incorporated as distinct societies.

1747-1827 **Troja, of Naples**, first practiced the transmission of humanized virus through the system of the cow, and its subsequent employment in vaccination of human beings.

1749-1787 **Percival Pott**, one of the best-known surgeons in London in his

time. His name is associated with diseases of the spinal column, and fracture of the fibula.

1749-1823 **Edward Jenner**, born at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, on May 17th, 1740, was the third son of the vicar of that place. At the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to Mr. Daniel Ludlow, a medical practitioner, at Sodbury, near Bristol, with whom he remained six years. After a course of study in London, he returned to his native place, started in practice there, and continued until his death on January 26th, 1823. During his stay in London he became the pupil of John Hunter, by whom he was recommended to Sir Joseph Banks, to prepare and arrange the various treasures of natural history which had been brought to England by the famous traveller and discoverer, Captain Cook.

It is, of course, in connection with vaccination that Jenner's name is universally and almost exclusively associated. In 1796 he performed the first vaccination upon a boy with matter from the hand of a dairymaid who had contracted cowpox in milking. Two years later he published his modest and now classic work, *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae*, bearing the date June 21st, 1798. In 1802 Parliament voted to

him a grant of £10,000, and in 1807, a second grant of £20,000 was given to him, in recognition of the importance and practical value of his discovery. In 1813 the University of Oxford gave him the degree of M.D. He died on the date above mentioned, 1823, and was buried in the parish church of Berkeley.

**1749-1806 Benjamin Bell** was born in April, 1749, in the town of Dumfries, where he was, after his preliminary education, apprenticed to Mr. James Hill, a surgeon in that town. In 1766, a lad of seventeen, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he came under the influence of Alexander Monro (*secundus*), Cullen, and Black. In 1772 he was elected surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, an office which he held for twenty-nine years. His chief work was entitled, *A System of Surgery*, published in six volumes, though he wrote also various treatises on medical and surgical subjects, as well as a number of essays dealing with economic and sanitary reforms. He died on April 5th, 1806, in his fifty-seventh year.

**1753-1821 James Gregory**, son of John Gregory, whom he succeeded in the professorship at Edinburgh, was born in Aberdeen in 1753. At the age of twenty-three he was appointed professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and in

1780-1782 he published his *Conspectus Medicinae Theoreticae*, which speedily became widely known, and was extensively read, not only in Britain but also on the Continent. In 1790 he was appointed Cullens' successor in the chair of Practice of Medicine, which he occupied till his death in 1821. He was a practical teacher and a fluent lecturer, and "in his later years was the admitted autocrat of the profession in Edinburgh." (Bettany).

1755-1821 **Jean N. Corvisart.** Introduced into France Auenbrugger's method of percussion as an aid to physical diagnosis.

1755-1843 **Hahnemann**, the founder of Homœopathy, was born at Meissen, near Dresden. He studied medicine at Leipsic, and afterwards at Vienna, graduating at Erlangen in 1779. He devoted much attention to the science of chemistry. He translated Cullen's *Materia Medica* in 1790. He held that "medicines must only have the power of curing diseases, similar to those which they produce in the healthy body, and only manifest such morbid actions as they are capable of curing in diseases." (Letter to Hufeland. Berdoe.)

1761-1823 **Matthew Bailey**, a famous pathologist.

1763-1820 **John Bell**, the last of the great Edinburgh men of the eighteenth century. He was the second son of a clergyman of the Scottish Episcopal Church in Edinburgh, and was born in that city in 1763. He was in 1779 apprenticed to Alexander Wood (the "Lang Sandy Wood," of Burns), a well-known Edinburgh surgeon, with whom he remained five years. He became a Fellow of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons in 1786, and immediately after qualifying, commenced lecturing on anatomy and surgery on his own account: a proceeding which drew upon him the antagonism of many of his seniors of the older school of surgery. He had the gift of teaching, and was endowed with great operative skill; while his anatomical and surgical writings are still worthy of consultation; and aided materially to the progress of the science. He died at Rome on April 15th, 1820.

1764-1831 **John Abernethy** was born in London on the 3rd of April, 1764; and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to Mr., afterwards Sir Charles, Blicke, one of the surgeons to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He became the pupil of John Hunter and Percival Pott: by the former of whom he was powerfully influenced, and by whom he was early noted among his most intelligent pupils.

In 1787, when only twenty-three years of age, he was elected assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's, a post which he continued to hold for the long period of twenty-eight years. The medical school of St. Bartholomew's must be regarded as owing its establishment to Abernethy, for though Pott had for years given a course of lectures on Surgery, no other lectures had been delivered, until young Abernethy put his original powers as a lecturer in evidence. In 1793 he published his first volume of *Surgical and Physiological Essays*, and in 1806 his *Surgical Observations*. In 1825, on the retirement of his old master, Sir Charles Blicke, he became full surgeon to St. Bartholomew's. He died on the 20th of April, 1831.

1766-1842 **Baron Larrey**, surgeon-in-chief to the grand army of Napoleon I., who designated him "the most virtuous of men." He was the greatest military surgeon of his time, and the idol of his soldier patients. He introduced plaster of Paris into surgical treatment.

1766-1790 **John Howard**: Physician and Prison Reformer.

1768-1841 **Sir Astley Cooper**: Born August 23rd, 1768, at Norwich. He became a pupil of Cline, who then shared with Abernethy the next honours as a surgeon

to John Hunter. Having spent one winter session at Edinburgh—1787-8—he returned to London and in 1789 was appointed demonstrator at St. Thomas's. Two years later Cline obtained for him the joint lectureship with himself in anatomy and surgery. In 1802 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1812 he was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, a position which he resigned after two years. In 1820 he was called in to George IV., upon whom he performed a small operation, and in recognition of his success a baronetcy was conferred upon him. In 1822 he first became an Examiner at the College of Surgeons, and in the same year appeared perhaps his most important work—that on Dislocations and Fractures of the Joints. In January, 1825, he resigned his lectureship at St. Thomas's owing to impairment of his health, and two years later (1827) he was elected President of the College of Surgeons. In 1828 he was appointed Sergeant-Surgeon to the King, a distinction also conferred upon him by William IV. upon his succession. On a visit to Edinburgh in 1837 he was given the freedom of the city and the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.L.D. He died on the 12th of October, 1841, and was buried beneath the chapel of Guy's Hospital.

1771-1802 **Francois Bichat:** The most capable physician of France in his time, and distinguished alike as a clinician and an anatomist. He was the author of important works on general and pathological anatomy.

17 -1832 **Antonio Scarpa** was born in the village of Motta, in Austrian Italy. The date of his birth is uncertain. It is given at various dates from 1746 (Richardson) to 1772 (Park). He studied at Padua, and at the age of twenty-two was elected to the Professorship of Anatomy at Modena. In 1783 he was, on the instance of Emperor Joseph II., made Professor of Anatomy at Pavia, which post he retained until near upon the close of his long and brilliant career. He died at Pavia on October 30th, 1832. He greatly advanced the science of surgical anatomy, and while to students of anatomy his name is most familiarly associated with the triangle formed by the sartorius muscle and the adductor longus, his claim to fame rests more securely upon many classical works upon the subjects of physiology, anatomy and practical surgery of which he was the author.

1774-1816 **Gaspard L. Bayle** "made those important researches on tubercle and the changes in the lungs and other organs in consumption which form the basis of our present knowledge on the subject." (Berdoe).

1774-1842 **Sir Charles Bell** was born in Edinburgh and took up the study of medicine under the guidance and tuition of his elder brother John, whom at the age of twenty-one he assisted with his course of lectures. Towards the end of 1804 he went to London, and commenced as a public lecturer on anatomy and surgery. In 1806 his "Anatomy of Expression" was published, and was received with great favour by the artists of the day, many of whom adopted it as their text-book. Fuseli called it truly valuable. In 1813 he was admitted into the Royal College of Surgeons, and in the following year was elected surgeon to Middlesex Hospital. When the stirring news of Waterloo arrived in London he started off to render assistance to the wounded, and for three successive days he operated from six in the morning until seven in the evening. Bell's discoveries in regard to the nervous system revolutionized the physiology of the whole subject. He was the first to separate the motor and sensory roots of the spinal nerves. In 1831 he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by William IV., an honour in which he was associated with Herschel and Brewster. In 1835 the Town Council of Edinburgh elected him to the Chair of Surgery in the University. He died at Hallow Park, near Worcester, in 1842, and was buried in Hallow church-yard.

1774      **Benjamin Jetsy**, of Downshay, Purbeck, a farmer, vaccinated his wife and two sons, whereby they, like himself, who had contracted cowpox many years before, were rendered exempt from smallpox so certainly that when they were inoculated for smallpox some years later they did not take it.

1774-95    **Pierre Desault**: One of the most distinguished members of the French Academy of Surgery. He was the son of a poor farmer, and ultimately became Professor and Chief Surgeon at the Hôtel Dieu. His name is still connected with a bandage for fractured collarbone, and he introduced the gum elastic catheter, the straight amputating knife, and the modern form of the wire snare or écraseur. During his term as surgeon at the Hôtel Dieu he established the first surgical clinic.

1777-1832 **Delpech of Toulouse**: Famous for his work on orthopœdic surgery.

1777-1835 **Baron Dupuytren**: The most famous French surgeon of the 19th century. He was known as "The Napoleon of surgery," and was equally celebrated as a diagnostician, an operator, and as a teacher.

1780-1850 **Roux**: A French operator of great dexterity, and famous for his labours in plastic surgery.

1781-1826 **Laennec** was a field surgeon in the French army, and in 1815 made his first experiments with the stethoscope, of which he was the inventor. His work on "Mediate Auscultation" was published in 1819.

1783-1862 **Sir Benjamin Brodie** was born in Wiltshire in 1783. In 1801 he went to London to study medicine, and during his first season there he attended Abernethy's course on anatomy, and in the spring of 1803 he became a pupil of Home (afterwards Sir Everard) at St. George's Hospital. He ultimately became Sir Everard's assistant, both in the hospital and in private practice. In 1805 he became demonstrator of anatomy in Wilson's Anatomical School in Great Windmill Street, where from 1809 to 1812 he lectured also. In 1808 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon at St. George's Hospital. He was elected into the Royal Society in 1810. His classical work "on the Pathology and Surgery of Diseases of the Joints" was published in 1819, in which year he was appointed to succeed Lawrence as Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology at the College of Surgeons. In 1821 he was called in to attend George IV., with whom he ever after remained a favourite, and whom he attended frequently during his last illness. On the Accession of William IV. he was appointed Serjeant-

Surgeon and soon after received a baronetcy. Amongst other honours conferred upon him were those of President of the Royal College of Surgeons and President of the Royal Society, and it may be said of him that he graced every position he filled. He was the introducer of the sub-cutaneous method of operation, his first sub-cutaneous operation being one for the relief of varicose veins, which he performed in 1814. He died on October 21st, 1862.

1783-1867 **Sir William Lawrence**, the son of a medical practitioner at Cirencester, was born in that town in 1783. In 1799 he was apprenticed to the celebrated Abernethy, in whose house he resided. In the third year of his apprenticeship, Abernethy appointed him to be his demonstrator of anatomy, a post which he filled for twelve years. Becoming a member of the College of Surgeons in 1805, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1813, and in the same year was elected F.R.S. In the following year he was elected Surgeon to the Eye Hospital at Moorfields, and in 1815 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the College of Surgeons. His connection with the former institution led him to become an authority on the surgery of the eye; in 1833 a treatise on diseases of the

eye, besides other papers on this branch of practice. In 1863 he published his principal work, "Lectures on Surgery." He was twice President of the College of Surgeons, was Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, and later Serjeant-Surgeon. He died on July 5th, 1867.

1783-1855 **Magendie:** Was Professor of General Pathology in the College of France and Physician to the Hôtel Dieu. His fame rests upon his researches in the realms of pathology and physiology.

1785-1856 **Guthrie,** the friend and companion of Wellington, whom he accompanied in all his campaigns. His chief writings were in the domain of military surgery, and included "Commentaries of the Surgery of the War in Portugal, Spain, France, and the Netherlands," and a memoir on "Hospital Gangrene."

1789-1858 **Richard Bright** was born at Bristol in September, 1789. His early education was conducted by Dr. Estlin, and later by Dr. Carpenter, both names of note in Bristol. In 1808 he entered Edinburgh University, where he studied medicine under Monro tertius, Hope and Duncan. In 1810 he accompanied Sir George Mackenzie in his journey through Iceland, to whose "Travels in Iceland" he contributed notes on botany and zoology. Returning from Iceland, he

commenced his clinical hospital work at Guy's Hospital, London, where he was resident officer for two years. In 1812-13 he returned to Edinburgh, at which University he graduated on September 13th, 1813. After a course of lectures at Berlin and Vienna, he travelled considerably in Hungary, and published at a later date the result of his observations upon the social condition and natural history of that country. In 1816 he was admitted a Licentiate of the London College of Physicians, and was soon after elected Assistant Physician to the London Fever Hospital. In 1820 he commenced private practice—his residence being Bloomsbury Square. In the same year he was elected Assistant Physician to Guy's Hospital. In 1821 he was elected F.R.S.; in 1822 he began to lecture on botany and *Maturā Medica*; in 1824 on medicine, in which latter lectureship he was for many years associated with Addison. In 1827 his first volume of "Reports on Medical Cases" appeared, in which he described that particular form of renal disease with which his name is associated. In 1832 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He died on the 11th of December, 1858. It is said of Bright that he was, perhaps, better known abroad than any other British physician of his time.

**1790-1857 Marshall Hall:** Was born at Basford, near Nottingham, on February 18th, 1790. He went to Edinburgh in 1809, where after three years' studentship he graduated and was almost at once appointed house physician to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. After a course of study on the continent, he practised first in Bridgwater and then in Nottingham. In 1817 his work on "Diagnosis" appeared, and in the following year he published a work usually denominated "Bilious, Nervous, etc." In 1824 appeared his important paper "on the Effects of the Loss of Blood" in the "Medico Chirurgical Transactions," published also in an expanded form in his "Medical Essays" in the same year. In 1825 he was elected Physician to Nottingham Hospital, but the attraction of London was too great for him to remain in Nottingham, and in 1826 he commenced practice in the Metropolis and met with immediate success. In 1832 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year he published another paper in the "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions" on "The Effects of the Loss of Blood." But it is as the discoverer of reflex phenomena that his name is best known. The discovery was first made known to the Zoological Society on November 27th, 1832; a fuller and further account was given to the Royal Society in 1833. In 1855 he suggested to the Humane Society

his method of restoring animation in the apparently drowned, and though that body rejected it, the plan was immediately received with favour by the medical profession and adopted by the National Lifeboat Institution. He died, after months of great suffering, on August 11th, 1857.

**1793-1860 Thomas Addison:** Was born at Longheaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in April, 1793. He went direct from Newcastle Grammar School, where he received his early education, to Edinburgh University, where his abilities were early recognised and obtained for him the distinction of President of the Royal Medical Society in 1814, an honour which Marshall Hall and Richard Bright, his subsequent colleague, also obtained about that time. He took his M.D. degree in 1815, and afterwards, it is believed, studied on the continent. In 1819 or 1820 commenced his association with Guy's Hospital, and in 1824 he was appointed Assistant Physician. In 1837 he was elected full Physician, and appointed joint lecturer with Bright on Medicine. The great achievement of Addison, and that with which his name is most widely known was his discovery of a disease of the supra-renal capsules, to which Troussseau in France gave the name "la maladie d'Addison" (Addison's disease), the name by which it is still known. He died on June 29th, 1860.

1794-1879 **Piorry**, the inventor of the pleximeter.

1794-1847 **Robert Liston** was born near Linlithgow in 1794. He entered the University of Edinburgh and in 1810 commenced medical study as the pupil of Dr. Barclay, the well-known anatomical lecturer. In 1815 he became house surgeon in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and in the following year he went to London and attended some of Abernethy's lectures. In 1817, having taken the diplomas of the College of Surgeons both in London and Edinburgh, he began practice in the latter city, and after a period of assisting his former master, Barclay, in his anatomical teaching, he commenced to lecture on his own account (in 1818-19), with James Syme as his assistant. In 1828 he became one of the surgeons to the Royal Infirmary. In 1834 he moved to London, on his appointment to the surgeoncy to the North London Hospital with the Professorship of Clinical Surgery in University College. Meanwhile, in 1833 he had published his "Principles of Surgery," which went through several editions. His "Practical Surgery," published in 1837, was still more popular. He was a brilliant operator : bold, fearless, cool and resolute. He died in 1847.

1795-1853 **Robert James Graves**: Born in Dublin in 1795. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine at Dublin

University. Friend and companion of Turner, the celebrated painter. He revolutionised the dietetic treatment of fevers, and asked that his epitaph should be "He fed fevers."

1795-1868 **Velpeau:** Famous alike for his writings and teachings in surgery and midwifery. Some of his works on both of these subjects are still classics.

1796-1866 **John Conolly:** Physician to Hanwell Asylum. "To him is due the honour of having first in England pressed upon the notice of his profession the advantages of the 'no restraint' system in mental diseases." (Berdoe.)

1796-1856 **Amussat:** Re-invented torsion of arteries for the arrest of haemorrhage. His name is also associated with the operation of Lumbar Colotomy.

1797-1866 **Thomas Hodgkin:** Discovered the disease which bears his name.

1797-1882 **Sir Robert Christison:** Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Edinburgh University. Appeared as the medical expert in the famous trial of Burke and Hare in 1829, and for many years after his services were sought in nearly every important medico-legal case in Scotland, and in many in England. His classic work on "Poisons" was published in 1829.

1799-1870 **James Syme:** Was born in Edinburgh on the 7th of November, 1799. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and in 1815 entered the University of Edinburgh. In 1819 he assisted Liston in his demonstrative work, and in 1822 he went to Paris and obtained the advantage of Lisfranc's and Dupuytren's instructions. He qualified, and commenced practice in Edinburgh in 1823, and in the same year he took Liston's place as a teacher of anatomy on the retirement of Liston to devote himself entirely to surgery. In 1833 he became Professor of Clinical Surgery at the University, and when, in 1835, his great rival, Liston, removed to London, Syme was left practically in possession of the leading surgical practice in Scotland. Soon after the accession of Queen Victoria he was appointed Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen for Scotland. In 1847, on the death of Liston, he succeeded to his chair at University College, London, but, unhappy in his new position, he returned within a few months to Edinburgh to occupy his former professional chair. In 1849 he was elected President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, and in 1850-1 he was President of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons. He died on June 20th. 1870.

1800      **Sir Humphrey Davy** published his account of the successful inhalation of

nitrous oxide, the result of experiments conducted at Beddoe's Pneumatic Institution at Bristol.

1800 **The Royal College of Surgeons** established.

1800 **The First Vaccination** in the United States performed by Dr. Waterhouse, Professor of Medicine in Harvard College, upon four of his own children.

1801-1866 **Trosseau of Tours:** Famous as a clinical teacher.

1803-1881 **Skoda:** A native of Bohemia. He became, in 1847, Professor at Prague, and was the first man to lecture in German. In 1839 he published his famous work on "Auscultation and Percussion."

1804-1878 **Karl v. Rokitansky:** One of the most famous of the founders of the New Vienna School. His great work, "*The Handbook of Pathological Anatomy*" was published in 1841.

1806-1880 **Alfred Swaine Taylor:** Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital. His large work, entitled: "The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence" appeared in 1865. He was the founder of forensic medicine in England.

1807-1874 **Nelaton:** Surgeon to Emperor Napoleon III. He taught the existence

of osseous tuberculosis long before such a condition was recognised by surgeons of other countries.

**1808-1877** **Sir William Ferguson** was born on March 20th, 1808, at Prestonpans, East Lothian. Educated first at Lochmaben, Dumfries-shire, and afterwards at the High School, Edinburgh, he commenced the study of medicine at the age of seventeen, and four years later, at the early age of twenty-one, he became a Fellow of the College of Surgeons by examination. In 1831 he was elected Surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Dispensary, and in 1839 Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1840 he accepted an invitation to King's College Hospital, London, where his great fame as an operator gathered around him a large following of students and practitioners. In private practice, too, he soon attained great success. He became M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1840, and Fellow in 1844. He was appointed Surgeon to the Prince Consort in 1849, and Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen in 1855, and Sergeant-Surgeon in 1867. In 1867 he became an Examiner in Surgery in the College of Surgeons, and in 1870 President. His baronetcy he received in 1866. He died on February 10th, 1877. Two great Surgeons thus bear testimony to Ferguson : "The improvements which he introduced in lithotomy

and in the cure of cleft palate may almost be considered typical of the school of modern conservative surgery, and will long be acknowledged as triumphs of British Surgery in the reign of Victoria." (Sir Spencer Wells —*Surgery: Past, Present and Future*; 1877). "He was the greatest master of the art, the greatest practical surgeon of our time." (Sir James Paget).

1808-1860 **John Lizars:** Professor of Surgery to the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary; said to be the first to perform the operation for the removal of the lower jaw.

1810-1887 **Bernard von Langenbeck:** Professor of Surgery in Berlin University. His labours have exerted a very great influence upon modern surgical methods, and even more, perhaps, upon surgical pathology.

1811-1880 **William Budd of Clifton:** Physician to the Bristol Royal Infirmary. "A great sanitarian and champion of preventive medicine." He published in 1873 "Typhoid Fever: its Nature, Mode of Spreading and Prevention."

1811-1870 **Sir James Young Simpson** was born at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, on June 7th, 1811. He commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh University in 1827, and attended Liston's class on

surgery, under whom he became a dresser. In 1830, at the age of nineteen, he became a Member of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, and two years later took his degree of M.D. at the University. After a few years as an extra Academical lecturer he was elected Professor of Midwifery at the University in 1840, and in this capacity he was so successful that he had the largest class in the University. In 1847 he was appointed one of the Queen's Physicians for Scotland, an honour not obtained in recognition of his discoveries in connection with anæsthetics, but solely upon his fame as an obstetrician and gynaecologist, and a most accomplished general practitioner. His appointment to the Queen was made in January, but it was not till November of the same year that he brought before Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society his discoveries in connection with chloroform. Sir James Simpson was also the inventor of acu-pressure. In 1856 he received the French Academy's award "for most important benefits done to humanity." In 1866 he was created a baronet, and in 1869 the Freedom of Edinburgh was presented to him. He died on May 6th, 1870, and but for his express wish to be buried in Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh, he would have been buried in Westminster Abbey.

1812-1876 **John Hughes Bennett:** Born in London 1812. Professor of Physiology at Edinburgh, 1848. He reformed the treatment both of pneumonia and phthisis, and identified leucocytæmia, and in 1841 published his "Treatise on the Oleum Jecoris Aselli, or Cod Liver Oil as a Therapeutic Agent in certain forms of Gout, Rheumatism, and Scrofula, with Cases."

1813-1878 **Claude Bernard:** Famous equally as a physiologist, pathologist, and anatomist. Also originally a poet.

1814-1899 **Sir James Paget:** Born at Great Yarmouth in 1814. Though a surgeon of eminence, it is for his work in pathology that he will be chiefly remembered, and chief amongst the literary fruits of his labours stands his "Lectures on Surgical Pathology." He held many important and honourable appointments. He was assistant-surgeon, surgeon, and ultimately consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's. He was for some years President of the College of Surgeons, was a member of the Senate, and for several years Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. He was Sergeant-Surgeon to Queen Victoria, who bestowed upon him the title of Baronet in 1871. He died in 1899.

1815-1898. **Sir William Jenner, Baronet,** was born at Chatham in the year of Waterloo.

He was a voluminous writer on medical subjects, and one of the greatest clinical teachers of his time. He first proved that typhus and typhoid fevers proceeded from perfectly distinct causes, and were, in reality, different diseases. His appointments included, amongst a host of others, those of Physician to University College Hospital (1854), Professor of Clinical Medicine (1857) and of the Principles and Practice of Medicine (1862). In 1864 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and became President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1881. In 1861 he was appointed Physician-Extraordinary to Queen Victoria, and attended the Prince Consort in his last illness. He was the devoted physician to Queen Victoria for upwards of thirty years, and was created a baronet in 1868, which honour was further advanced to the dignity of a K.C.B. in 1872 for his services during the illness from typhoid fever of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. He died in 1898.

1815 **Apothecaries Act** passed.

1816-1880 **Von Hebra, the Elder:** Contemporary of Skoda, and famous for his writings on Dermatology.

1816-1898 **Sir Richard Quain, Baronet,** was born at Mallow, co. Cork. He was for many years one of the leading consulting physicians of London ; the friend and

medical adviser of Landseer and Carlyle. His chief literary achievement was the editing of the great "Dictionary of Medicine," which first saw the light in 1882. He died in 1898.

1818-1896 **Sir John Eric Erichsen** was of Danish descent, and was born in 1818. He was for more than a generation one of the foremost representatives of British Surgery.

1818-1897 **Emil Du Bois-Raymond** was born in Berlin in 1818. He was one of a band of physiologists, which included Ludwig and Helmholtz, who rescued physiology from the hands of vitalists and physicists, and made it an exact science. He addressed himself more particularly to the electrical side of physiological science.

1818-1897 **Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, Bart.,** was born in 1818. He was the establisher of Ovariotomy, which operation was first successfully performed by him in 1858. He was President of the College of Surgeons (1882-3), and in the former year was created a baronet.

1819-1875 **Edmund Alexander Parkes:** Professor of Military Hygiene at the Army Medical School. The first edition of his famous work, "Manual of Practical Hygiene," was published in 1864. The work has since gone through many editions, and has been translated into many foreign languages.

1819 **Theodor Billroth** was born in Bergen in 1819. He became Professor in Vienna. He was a distinguished writer on Surgical Pathology, whose text book on this subject reached fifteen editions, and was widely translated.

1821-1902 **Rudolph Virchow** was born in Pomerania in 1821, and became Professor in Würzburg, and later occupied the chair of Pathological Anatomy in Berlin. He was the originator of the "Cell Theory." The first edition of his "Cellular Pathology" appeared in 1858, while his large work on "Tumours" was published eight years later.

1822-1895 **Louis Pasteur** was born at Dôle Jura in 1822. His claim to honour rests principally upon the work he did in connection with the study of the etiology and prophylaxis of specific infective disease.

1825-1895 **Huxley, T. H.**, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1825. His life was devoted to biological research, and he was the foremost biologist of his time, in his own or any other country.

1827-1870 **Albrecht von Graefe**, the eminent German ophthalmologist, who introduced the ophthalmoscope, and with whose name is associated the operation of iridectomy.

1827 **Compulsory Vaccination introduced in England.**

1830-1879 **Charles Murchison**, professor of chemistry to the Medical College, Calcutta, later physician and lecturer on medicine St. Thomas Hospital, London. Published in 1862 his standard work on *The Continued Fevers of Great Britain*.

1835      **Bassi** discovered the cause of silk-worm disease, thereby giving special impulse to the theory of parasitism.

1837      **Latum** and **Schwaun** made the discovery that the yeast plant is a living organism.

1840      **Dr. Bodington**, of Sutton Coldfield, advocated and carried out the open-air treatment of consumption ; but, owing to the bitter and violent opposition his ideas met with, he was unable to carry out his mode of treatment to any great extent. His principles of treatment were upon the same lines as those carried out by present-day sanatoriums.

1847      The **Towns Improvement Act** passed. The first Act dealing with state medicine.

1848      The first **Public Health Act** passed. It embraced the whole of England except the Metropolis.

1850      **Davaines** discovered the *Bacillus Anthracis*.

1856      **Dr. Herman Brehmer** published his celebrated thesis on *Consumption*

*and its Curability*, in which he advocated the open-air treatment.

1857      **Pasteur** demonstrated the cause of fermentation and putrefaction, and showed that these processes were caused not by chemical agencies, but by the agency of lower organisms, which he divided into *aërobies* and *anaërobies*.

1858      The **Medical Act** passed.

1859      **Brehmer's Sanatorium** for treatment of consumption built at Goubersdorf.

1860      **Cocaine** derived from coca-leaves by Nieman

1865      The **Antiseptic System** first put into practise by Lister, in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

1867      **Lister** published his first exposition of the antiseptic principles in surgery, entitled: *On a new method of Treating Compound Fractures, Abscesses, etc., with Observations on the Conditions of Suppuration*, by Joseph Lister, F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow.

1871      The **Local Government Board** created.

1873      **Esmarch** introduced his rubber bandage to enable operations to be performed bloodlessly.

1875 The whole of the existing laws concerning the public health digested into the **Public Health Act** of 1875

1876 **Koch's** researches on the *Bacillus Anthracis*.

1884 **Pasteur** described his discovery of the virus of hydrophobia, and his treatment by inoculation for that affection.

1884 **Karl Koller** introduced cocaine for local anaesthesia in ophthalmic practice.

1894 **Antitoxin** treatment of diphtheria first introduced.

1895 **X-Rays** discovered by **Röntgen**, professor of physics at the University of Würzburg.

1897 **Light Treatment of Lupus** first devised and described by Professor Finsen, of Copenhagen.

1900 **Close of the Victorian Era.** The death of Queen Victoria on January 19th, 1901, concluded a reign which will ever be memorable for the fruitful discoveries in science, and for the great advancement made in our art, and which marks the close of a most glorious epoch in the history of medicine.

# INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Abano, Peter of ..	25	Asclepius ..	7
Abbas, Haly- ..	19	Aselli, Gaspard ..	41
Aberdeen, University of ..	31	Auenbrugger, Leopold ..	53
Abernethy, John ..	61	Avenzoar ..	22
Act, Apothecaries ..	40, 81	Averroës ..	22
Act, Medical ..	85	Avicenna ..	20
Act, Public Health, First ..	84	Bachtishua ..	18
Act, Public Health, 1875 ..	86	<i>Bacillus Anthracis</i> ..	84
Act, Towns Improvement ..	84	Baglivi.. ..	46
Addison, Thomas ..	72	Bailey, Matthew ..	60
Aegineta, Paulus ..	18	Barbers and Surgeons ..	36
Aetius .. ..	17	Barber Surgeons ..	57
Akenside, Mark ..	53	Bassi .. ..	84
Albucasis .. ..	21	Bayle, Gaspard L. ..	64
Alcmaeon of Argos ..	8	Bell, Benjamin ..	59
Alexander of Tralles ..	17	Bell, John ..	61
Alexandrian Museum ..	12	Bell, Sir Chas. ..	65
Alexandrian School ..	12	Bennett, John Hughes ..	80
Alkindus .. ..	19	Bernard, Claude ..	80
Ammonius .. ..	13	Bernard of Provence ..	22
Amussat .. ..	74	Bichat, Francois ..	64
Anglicus, Gilbertus ..	25	Billroth, Theodor ..	83
<i>Anthracis, Bacillus</i> ..	84	Black Death, The ..	27
Antiseptic System ..	85	Black, Joseph.. ..	55
Antitoxin .. ..	86	Board, Local Govern-	
Apothecaries .. ..	40	ment .. ..	85
Arabic Medicine ..	18	Bodington, Dr. ..	84
Archagathus .. ..	14	Boe, Francis de la ..	40
Arderne, John of ..	27	Boerhaave, Hermann ..	46
Aristotle .. ..	11	Bois-Raymond, Emil du ..	82
Arnold of Villanova ..	24	Bologna, University of ..	22
Asclepiadae .. ..	7	Brehmer, Herman, Dr. ..	84
Asclepiades .. ..	14		

PAGE		PAGE	
Brehmer's Sanatorium ..	85	Ebers Papyrus ..	7
Bright, Richard ..	69	Edinburgh, University of .. ..	39
Brodie, Sir Benjamin ..	67	Empedocles .. ..	9
Budd, William, of Clifton ..	78	Epidaurus .. ..	8
Caius, John .. ..	31	Era, Close of Vic- torian .. ..	86
Cato, the Censor ..	13	Erasistratus .. ..	12
Celsus, Aulus Cornelius ..	15	Erichsen, Sir John E. ..	82
Chauliac, Guy de ..	26	Esculapius .. ..	7
Cheselden, William ..	49	Esmarch .. ..	85
Christison, Sir Robert ..	74	Eustachius .. ..	33
Chopart, Francis ..	57		
Cnidus .. ..	8	Fabricius ab Aquapen- dente .. ..	36
Cocaine .. ..	85	Fallopious .. ..	35
College of Physicians, Edinburgh .. ..	48	Female Physicians ..	21
College of Physicians, London, The Royal ..	35	Ferguson, Sir William ..	77
College of Surgeons, Edinburgh .. ..	31	Fermentation .. ..	85
College of Surgeons, The Royal .. ..	76	Finsen Light .. ..	86
Columbus .. ..	30	Floyer, Sir John .. ..	43
Conolly, John .. ..	74	Fludd, Robert .. ..	38
Constantine the African ..	21	Fothergill, John .. ..	52
Consumption .. ..	84		
Cooper, Sir Astley ..	62	Gaddesden, John of .. ..	25
Corvisart, Jean N. ..	60	Galen, Claudius .. ..	15
Cos .. .. ..	8	Gaub .. .. ..	50
Cos, Praxagoras of ..	11	Geneva, University of ..	37
Cowper, William ..	45	Gilbert, William .. ..	36
Cullen, William ..	51	Gilbertus Anglicus .. ..	25
Dancing Mania, The.. ..	28	Gimbernat, Antony .. ..	57
Davaines .. .. ..	84	Giovanni de Vigo .. ..	28
Davy, Sir Humphrey ..	75	Glasgow, University of ..	28
Delpech of Toulouse ..	66	Golden Age of Salerno ..	20
Democedes .. .. ..	8	Government Board, Lo- cal .. .. ..	85
Desault, Pierre .. ..	66	Graefe, Albrecht von ..	83
Diocles of Carystus ..	11	Graves, Robert James ..	73
Dover, Capt. Thomas ..	43	Gregory, James .. ..	59
Dublin, University of ..	39	Gregory, John .. ..	54
Dupeytre, Baron ..	66	Guthrie .. .. ..	69
		Guy de Chauliac .. ..	26

	PAGE		PAGE
Hahnemann .	60	Leeuwenhoek, Antony	
Hales, Stephen ..	48	von .. ..	42
Hall, Marshall ..	71	Leonicenus, Nicholas ..	28
Haller, Albert von ..	50	Linacre, Thomas ..	29
Haly-Abbas ..	19	Lisbon, Peter of ..	23
Harvey, William ..	38	Liston, Robert ..	73
Havers, Clopton ..	37	Lister's <i>Exposition of the Antiseptic Prin- ciples</i> , 1867 ..	85
Heberden ..	51	Lizars, John ..	78
Hebra, Von ..	81	Local Government	
Heister, Lawrence ..	49	Board, The ..	85
Heraclides of Taren- tum .. ..	13	Lowe, Peter ..	37
Herophilus ..	12	Lupus, Light Treatment	
Hippocrates, the Great	9	of .. ..	86
Hodgkin, Thomas ..	74	Machaon .. ..	8
Hoffmann, Frederick	45	Magendie .. ..	69
Homer .. ..	7	Maimonides .. ..	22
Howard, John ..	62	Malpighi .. ..	42
Hunter, John ..	54	Mead, Richard ..	47
Hunter, William ..	52	Medicine, Rise of Arabic	18
Hunterian Museum ..	53	Mesbie .. ..	18
Huxley, T. H. ..	83	Mondino de Luzzi ..	25
Hydrophobia ..	68	Monro, Alexander ..	50
Isaac ben Solomon ..	19	Monro Secundus ..	56
Jenner, Edward ..	58	Montague, Lady Mary Wortley .. ..	53
Jenner, Sir William ..	80	Morgagni, John B. ..	48
Jetsy, Benjamin ..	66	Murchison, Charles ..	84
John of Arderne ..	27	Museum of Alexandria ..	12
John of Gaddesden ..	25	Museum, Hunterian ..	53
Kaye, or Key, John ..	31	Naples, University of ..	22
Koch .. ..	86	Nebsecht .. ..	7
Koller, Karl .. ..	86	Nelaton .. ..	76
Laënnec .. ..	67	Oribasius .. ..	16
Lanfranc .. ..	24	Paget, Sir James ..	80
Larrey, Baron ..	62	<i>Papyrus, The Ebers</i> ..	7
Langenbeck, Bernard von .. ..	78	Paracelsus .. ..	30
Latum & Schwaun ..	84		
Lawrence, Sir William	68		

	PAGE		PAGE
Parasitism, Theory of	84	Salerno, The Golden	
Paré, Ambroise ..	33	Age of ..	20
Parkes, Edmund A. ..	82	Salicet, William ..	23
Pasteur ..	83, 85, 86	Scarpa, Antonio ..	64
Paulus Aegineta ..	18	Schwaun & Latum ..	84
Pecquet .. ..	43	Sekht'enanch ..	7
Pestilence, The Great	27	Siebold, Von ..	56
Peter of Abano ..	25	Silkworm Disease ..	84
Peter of Lisbon ..	23	Simpson, Sir James	
Petit, J. L. ..	48	Young ..	78
Pharmacopists ..	17	Skoda ..	76
Philinus of Cos ..	13	Sloane, Sir Hans ..	45
Philoxenus .. ..	13	Smellie, William ..	48
Physician, The First ..	7	Solomon, Isaac ben ..	19
Physicians, Female ..	21	Age of ..	20
Physicians, Royal Col-		Soranus of Ephesus ..	15
lege of, Edinburgh..	48	St. Andrew's University	28
Physicians, Royal Col-		St. Bartholomew's Hos-	
lege of, London ..	35	pital ..	22
Pierre Desault ..	66	Stahl, George Ernest	44
Pinel, Phillippe.. ..	57	Steno or Stenson,	
Piorry .. ..	73	Nicholaus ..	42
Platearius, Matthew ..	21	Surgeons and Barbers	36
Polidarius .. ..	8	Surgeons, Royal Col-	
Polybus .. ..	10	lege of, Edinburgh	31
Portal .. ..	57	Swietan, Baron Von ..	50
Pott, Percival ..	57	Sydenham, Thomas ..	41
Praepositus, Nicholas	21	Sylvius ..	30
Praxagoras of Cos ..	11	Syme, James ..	75
Provence, Bernard of	22		
Public Health Act ..	84	Tagliacozzi, Gaspar .	37
Pythagoras .. ..	8	Taylor, Alfred Swaine	66
Quain, Sir Richard ..	81	Themison of Laodicia	15
Rhazes .. ..	18	Theophilus .. ..	17
Richter, August G. ..	57	Thessalus of Tralles ..	15
Rise of Arabic Medicine	18	Toulouse, Delpech of	66
Rokitansky, Karl v. ..	76	Towns' Improvement	
Röntgen Rays .. ..	86	Act .. ..	84
Roux .. .. ..	66	Tralles, Alexander of	17
Royal College of Sur-		Troja of Naples ..	57
geons, Edinburgh ..	31	Trousseau of Tours ..	76
		University of Aberdeen	31

	PAGE		PAGE
University of Bologna ..	22	Vicary, Thomas ..	36
University of Dublin ..	39	Victoria, Death of Queen ..	86
University of Edinburgh ..	39	Victorian Era ..	86
University of Geneva ..	37	Vigo, John of ..	28
University of Glasgow ..	28	Virchow, Rudolph ..	83
University of Naples ..	22		
University of St. Andrew's ..	28	Wells, Sir Spencer ..	82
University of Upsala ..	30	Willis, Thomas ..	40
Vaccination, Compulsory ..	83	Winslow ..	47
Vaccination in U.S. ..	76	Wiseman, Richard ..	39
Velpeau ..	74	Woodall, John ..	37
Vesalius, Andreas ..	32	X-Rays Discovered ..	86





















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